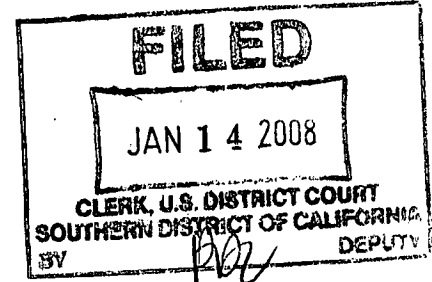


ORIGINAL

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8 Attorneys for Plaintiff



9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
10 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

11
12
13 A. J. OLIVER,

14 Plaintiff,

15 vs.

16 ARIZONA SCAROB, INC. dba
17 McDONALD'S 7554;
18 McDONALD'S CORPORATION,
19 Defendants.

No. '08 CV 0083 WQH BLM

Plaintiff's Complaint

1 I. SUMMARY

2 1. This is a civil rights action by plaintiff A. J. Oliver ("Oliver") for
3 discrimination at the building, structure, facility, complex, property, land,
4 development, and/or surrounding business complex known as:

5 McDonald's #7554
6 1288 Broadway
7 Chula Vista, CA 91911
8 (hereafter "the Restaurant")

9 2. Oliver seeks damages, injunctive and declaratory relief, attorney
10 fees and costs, against Arizona Scarob, Inc. dba McDonald's 7554 and
11 McDonald's Corporation (collectively "McDonald's") pursuant to the Americans
12 with Disabilities Act of 1990, (42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq.), and related
13 California statutes.

14 II. JURISDICTION

15 3. This Court has original jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and
16 1343 for ADA claims.

17 4. Supplemental jurisdiction for claims brought under parallel
18 California law—arising from the same nucleus of operative facts—is predicated
19 on 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

20 5. Oliver's claims are authorized by 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

21 III. VENUE

22 6. All actions complained of herein take place within the jurisdiction
23 of the United States District Court, Southern District of California, and venue is
24 invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), (c).

25 IV. PARTIES

26 7. McDonald's owns, operates, or leases the Restaurant, and consists of
27 a person (or persons), firm, or corporation.

1 8. Oliver suffered a stroke approximately 13 years ago. The stroke left
2 him paralyzed, speech impaired, and unable to stand or walk. Oliver requires the
3 use of a motorized wheelchair when traveling about in public. Consequently,
4 Oliver is “physically disabled,” as defined by all applicable California and
5 United States laws, and a member of the public whose rights are protected by
6 these laws.

7
8 V. FACTS

9 9. The Restaurant is an establishment serving food and drink, open to
10 the public, which is intended for nonresidential use and whose operation affects
11 commerce.

12 10. Oliver visited the Restaurant and encountered barriers (both
13 physical and intangible) that interfered with—if not outright denied—his ability
14 to use and enjoy the goods, services, privileges, and accommodations offered at
15 the facility. To the extent known by Oliver, the barriers at the McDonald's
16 included, but are not limited to, the following:

- 17 • There is no accessible route of travel from the public transportation to the
18 entrance;
- 19 • There are no marked crossings and/or detectable warning where the path
20 of travel crosses into the vehicular way;
- 21 • There is no International Symbol of Accessibility (“ISA”) along the
22 accessible route;
- 23 • The tow away signage is not the correct color;
- 24 • There is no tow away signage at the entrance on Broadway and Palomar;
- 25 • The dimensions of the van accessible space are incorrect – it is too small;
- 26 • The van accessible parking space does not have the correct signage;
- 27 • The ISA painted in the accessible parking space is not the correct
28 dimensions;
- The ramp encroaches into the access aisle of the accessible parking space;

- 1 • The flared sides of the ramp are too steep;
- 2 • The slope of the ramp is too steep;
- 3 • The pay point machine provided is too high and out of reach range limits;
- 4 • The signage on the disable seating is not correct;
- 5 • The disabled seating is too narrow;
- 6 • In the restroom, the accessible stall door is not self-closing;
- 7 • The disposable seat cover dispenser interferes with the clear floor space
- 8 needed at the water closet;
- 9 • The toilet tissue dispenser is mounted above the grab bar;
- 10 • The trash receptacle is an obstruction to the clear floor space needed at the
- 11 water closet;
- 12 • The lavatory controls require more than five pounds of pressure to operate;
- 13 • The pipes underneath the lavatory are improperly wrapped;
- 14 • There is insufficient toe and knee clearance underneath the lavatory; and,
- 15 • There is insufficient strike side clearance on the exterior of the restroom
- 16 doors.

17 These barriers prevented Oliver from enjoying full and equal access.

18 11. Oliver was also deterred from visiting the Restaurant because he
19 knew that the Restaurant's goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and
20 accommodations were unavailable to physically disabled patrons (such as
21 himself). He continues to be deterred from visiting the Restaurant because of the
22 future threats of injury created by these barriers.

23 12. Oliver also encountered barriers at the Restaurant, which violate
24 state and federal law, but were unrelated to his disability. Nothing within this
25 Complaint, however, should be construed as an allegation that Oliver is seeking
26 to remove barriers unrelated to his disability.

27 13. McDonald's knew that these elements and areas of the Restaurant
28 were inaccessible, violate state and federal law, and interfere with (or deny)

1 access to the physically disabled. Moreover, McDonald's has the financial
2 resources to remove these barriers from the Restaurant (without much difficulty
3 or expense), and make the facility accessible to the physically disabled. To date,
4 however, McDonald's refuses to either remove those barriers or seek an
5 unreasonable hardship exemption to excuse non-compliance.

6 14. At all relevant times, McDonald's has possessed and enjoyed
7 sufficient control and authority to modify the subject property to remove
8 impediments to wheelchair access and to comply with the Americans with
9 Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines and Title 24 regulations. McDonald's
10 has not removed such impediments and has not modified the subject property to
11 conform to accessibility standards. McDonald's has intentionally maintained the
12 subject property in its current condition and has intentionally refrained from
13 altering the subject property so that it complies with the accessibility standards.

14 15. Oliver further alleges that the (continued) presence of barriers at the
15 facility is so obvious as to establish McDonalds' discriminatory intent.¹ On
16 information and belief, Oliver avers that evidence of this discriminatory intent
17 includes McDonalds' refusal to adhere to relevant building standards; disregard
18 for the building plans and permits issued for the facility; conscientious decision
19 to the architectural layout (as it currently exists) at the facility; decision not to
20 remove barriers from the facility; and allowance that McDonalds' property
21 continues to exist in its non-compliant state. Oliver further alleges, on
22 information and belief, that McDonald's is not in the midst of a remodel, and that
23 the barriers present at the facility are not isolated (or temporary) interruptions in
24 access due to maintenance or repairs.²

25
26
27
28 ¹ E.g., *Gunther v. Lin*, 144 Cal.App.4th 223, fn. 6

² Id.; 28 C.F.R. § 36.211(b)

Oliver v. McDonald's
Plaintiff's Complaint

VI. FIRST CLAIM

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

Denial of "Full and Equal" Enjoyment and Use

16. Oliver incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 15 for this claim.

17. Title III of the ADA holds as a "general rule" that no individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment (or use) of goods, services, facilities, privileges, and accommodations offered by any person who owns, operates, or leases a place of public accommodation. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a).

18. McDonald's discriminated against Oliver by denying "full and equal enjoyment" and use of the goods, services, facilities, privileges or accommodations of the Restaurant during each visit and each incident of deterrence.

Failure to Remove Architectural Barriers in an Existing Facility

19. The ADA specifically prohibits failing to remove architectural barriers, which are structural in nature, in existing facilities where such removal is readily achievable. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv). The term "readily achievable" is defined as "easily accomplishable and able to be carried out without much difficulty or expense." *Id.* § 12181(9).

20. When an entity can demonstrate that removal of a barrier is not readily achievable, a failure to make goods, services, facilities, or accommodations available through alternative methods is also specifically prohibited if these methods are readily achievable. *Id.* § 12182(b)(2)(A)(v).

21. Here, Oliver alleges that McDonald's can easily remove the architectural barriers at the Restaurant without much difficulty or expense, and that McDonald's violated the ADA by failing to remove those barriers, when it was readily achievable to do so.

22. In the alternative, if it was not “readily achievable” for McDonald's to remove the Restaurant's barriers, then McDonald's violated the ADA by failing to make the required services available through alternative methods, which are readily achievable.

Failure to Design and Construct an Accessible Facility

23. On information and belief, the Restaurant was designed or constructed (or both) after January 26, 1992—independently triggering access requirements under Title III of the ADA.

24. The ADA also prohibits designing and constructing facilities for first occupancy after January 26, 1993, that aren't readily accessible to, and usable by, individuals with disabilities when it was structurally practicable to do so. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(1).

25. Here, McDonald's violated the ADA by designing or constructing (or both) the Restaurant in a manner that was not readily accessible to the physically disabled public—including Oliver—when it was structurally practical to do so.³

Failure to Make an Altered Facility Accessible

26. On information and belief, the Restaurant was modified after January 26, 1992, independently triggering access requirements under the ADA.

27. The ADA also requires that facilities altered in a manner that affects (or could affect) its usability must be made readily accessible to individuals with disabilities to the maximum extent feasible. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(2). Altering an area that contains a facility's primary function also requires adding making the paths of travel, bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving that area accessible to the maximum extent feasible. Id.

³ Nothing within this Complaint should be construed as an allegation that plaintiff is bringing this action as a private attorney general under either state or federal statutes.

1 28. Here, McDonald's altered the Restaurant in a manner that violated
2 the ADA and was not readily accessible to the physically disabled public—
3 including Oliver—to the maximum extent feasible.

4 Failure to Modify Existing Policies and Procedures

5 29. The ADA also requires reasonable modifications in policies,
6 practices, or procedures, when necessary to afford such goods, services,
7 facilities, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the entity
8 can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter their
9 nature. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii).

10 30. Here, McDonald's violated the ADA by failing to make reasonable
11 modifications in policies, practices, or procedures at the Restaurant, when these
12 modifications were necessary to afford (and would not fundamentally alter the
13 nature of) these goods, services, facilities, or accommodations.

14 31. Oliver seeks all relief available under the ADA (*i.e.*, injunctive
15 relief, attorney fees, costs, legal expense) for these aforementioned violations. 42
16 U.S.C. § 12205.

17 32. Oliver also seeks a finding from this Court (*i.e.*, declaratory relief)
18 that McDonald's violated the ADA in order to pursue damages under California's
19 Unruh Civil Rights Act or Disabled Persons Act.

20 **VII. SECOND CLAIM**

21 **Disabled Persons Act**

22 33. Oliver incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs 1
23 through 30 for this claim.

24 34. California Civil Code § 54 states, in part, that: Individuals with
25 disabilities have the same right as the general public to the full and free use of
26 the streets, sidewalks, walkways, public buildings and facilities, and other public
27 places.

1 35. California Civil Code § 54.1 also states, in part, that: Individuals
2 with disabilities shall be entitled to full and equal access to accommodations,
3 facilities, telephone facilities, places of public accommodation, and other places
4 to which the general public is invited.

5 36. Both sections specifically incorporate (by reference) an individual's
6 rights under the ADA. See Civil Code §§ 54(c) and 54.1(d).

7 37. Here, McDonald's discriminated against the physically disabled
8 public—including Oliver—by denying them full and equal access to the
9 Restaurant. McDonald's also violated Oliver's rights under the ADA, and,
10 therefore, infringed upon or violated (or both) Oliver's rights under the Disabled
11 Persons Act.

12 38. For each offense of the Disabled Persons Act, Oliver seeks actual
13 damages (both general and special damages), statutory minimum damages of one
14 thousand dollars (\$1,000), declaratory relief, and any other remedy available
15 under California Civil Code § 54.3.

16 39. He also seeks to enjoin McDonald's from violating the Disabled
17 Persons Act (and ADA) under California Civil Code § 55, and to recover
18 reasonable attorneys' fees and incurred under California Civil Code §§ 54.3 and
19 55.

20 VIII. THIRD CLAIM

21 Unruh Civil Rights Act

22 40. Oliver incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs 1
23 through 30 for this claim.

24 41. California Civil Code § 51 states, in part, that: All persons within
25 the jurisdiction of this state are entitled to the full and equal accommodations,
26 advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishments of
27 every kind whatsoever.
28

42. California Civil Code § 51.5 also states, in part, that: No business establishment of any kind whatsoever shall discriminate against any person in this state because of the disability of the person.

43. California Civil Code § 51(f) specifically incorporates (by reference) an individual's rights under the ADA into the Unruh Act.

44. McDonalds' aforementioned acts and omissions denied the physically disabled public—including Oliver—full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges and services in a business establishment (because of their physical disability).

45. These acts and omissions (including the ones that violate the ADA) denied, aided or incited a denial, or discriminated against Oliver by violating the Unruh Act.

46. Oliver was damaged by McDonalds' wrongful conduct, and seeks statutory minimum damages of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) for each offense.

47. Oliver also seeks to enjoin McDonald's from violating the Unruh Act (and ADA), and recover reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred under California Civil Code § 52(a).

IX. FOURTH CLAIM

Denial of Full and Equal Access to Public Facilities

48. Oliver incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 13 for this claim.

49. Health and Safety Code § 19955(a) states, in part, that: California public accommodations or facilities (built with private funds) shall adhere to the provisions of Government Code § 4450.

50. Health and Safety Code § 19959 states, in part, that: Every existing (non-exempt) public accommodation constructed prior to July 1, 1970, which is altered or structurally repaired, is required to comply with this chapter.

1 51. Oliver alleges the Restaurant is a public accommodation
2 constructed, altered, or repaired in a manner that violates Part 5.5 of the Health
3 and Safety Code or Government Code § 4450 (or both), and that the Restaurant
4 was not exempt under Health and Safety Code § 19956.

5 52. McDonalds' non-compliance with these requirements at the
6 Restaurant aggrieved (or potentially aggrieved) Oliver and other persons with
7 physical disabilities. Accordingly, he seeks injunctive relief and attorney fees
8 pursuant to Health and Safety Code § 19953.


9 X. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

10 WHEREFORE, Oliver prays judgment against McDonald's for:

- 11 1. Injunctive relief, preventive relief, or any other relief the Court deems
12 proper.
- 13 2. Declaratory relief that McDonald's violated the ADA for the purposes of
14 Unruh Act or Disabled Persons Act damages.
- 15 3. Statutory minimum damages under either sections 52(a) or 54.3(a) of the
16 California Civil Code (but not both) according to proof.
- 17 4. Attorneys' fees, litigation expenses, and costs of suit.⁴
- 18 5. Interest at the legal rate from the date of the filing of this action.

19
20 DATED: January 11, 2008

DISABLED ADVOCACY GROUP, APLC

21
22 
23 LYNN HUBBARD, III
24 Attorney for Plaintiff
25
26
27
28

⁴ This includes attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.
Oliver v. McDonald's
Plaintiff's Complaint

JS 44 (Rev. 11/04)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

A.J. OLIVER

DEFENDANTS

ARIZONA SCAROB, INC dba McDONALD'S #7554
McDONALD'S CORPORATION

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant

(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

'08 CV 0083 WQH BLM

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff SAN DIEGO

(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

DISABLED ADVOCACY GROUP, APLC (530) 895-3252
12 WILLIAMSBURG LANE CHICO, CA 95926

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff ☒ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- Citizen of This State ☐ 1 PTF ☐ 1 DEF ☐ 1 Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State
- Citizen of Another State ☐ 2 PTF ☐ 2 DEF ☐ 2 Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State
- Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country ☐ 3 PTF ☐ 3 DEF ☐ 3 Foreign Nation ☐ 4 PTF ☐ 4 DEF ☐ 4

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES	
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Med. Malpractice <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 610 Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> 620 Other Food & Drug <input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 630 Liquor Laws <input type="checkbox"/> 640 R.R. & Truck <input type="checkbox"/> 650 Airline Regs. <input type="checkbox"/> 660 Occupational Safety/Health <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark	<input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 810 Selective Service <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410 <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 892 Economic Stabilization Act <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 894 Energy Allocation Act <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 444 Welfare <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights	PRISONER PETITIONS <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition	LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 730 Labor/Mgmt. Reporting & Disclosure Act <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act	SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	

V. ORIGIN

(Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding ☐ 2 Removed from State Court ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened ☐ 5 Transferred from another district (specify) ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation ☐ 7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
42 U.S.C. Section 12101, et seq.Brief description of cause:
Ongoing violations of the ADA Construction Standards

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23

DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☐ Yes ☒ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

DATE

01/11/2008

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # 146406 AMOUNT \$330-1/15/08 BLM APPLYING IFP

JUDGE

MAG. JUDGE

**UNITED STATES
DISTRICT COURT**
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN DIEGO DIVISION

146406 - BH
*** * C O P Y * ***
January 15, 2008
09:35:53

Civ Fil Non-Pris

USAO: #.: 08CV0083 CIVIL FILING
Judge.: WILLIAM Q HAYES
Amount.: \$350.00 CK
Check#: BC# 20554

Total-> \$350.00

FROM: OLIVER V. McDONALD'S ET AL
CIVIL FILING